

Brian's Notes on HTML and CSS

Source: <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/web>

Online IDE: JSFiddle

You can test your JavaScript, CSS, HTML or CoffeeScript online with JSFiddle code editor.

What is HTML?

Every webpage you look at is written in a language called **HTML**. You can think of HTML as the skeleton that gives every webpage structure. HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**.

- **Hypertext** means "text with links in it." Any time you click on a word that brings you to a new webpage, you've clicked on hypertext!
- A **markup language** is a programming language used to make text do more than just sit on a page: it can turn text into images, links, tables, lists, and much more. HTML is the markup language we'll be learning.

An Example HTML Program

```
<!-- Comments are written
like this -->

<!-- The following tells the
browser what language it's
reading (in this case, HTML).
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>

<!-- This starts the HTML
document. -->
<html>

  <!-- There are two parts to
every HTML document. Part I:
The Head. -->
  <head>
    <!-- The Title Tag -->
    <title>
      My Example HTML Document.
    </title>
  </head>

  <!-- There are two parts to
every HTML document. Part II:
The Body. -->
  <body>

    <!-- The Paragraph Tag -->
    <p>Hello World!</p>
    <p>My name is Brian and I
am learning HTML.</p>
```

What is CSS?

What makes webpages pretty? That's CSS—**Cascading Style Sheets**. Think of it like skin and makeup that covers the bones of HTML. CSS is a language used to describe the appearance and formatting of your HTML.

- A **style sheet** is a file that describes how an HTML file should look. That's it!

We say these style sheets are **cascading** because the sheets can apply formatting when more than one style applies. For instance, if you say all paragraphs should have blue font, but you specifically single out one paragraph to have red font, CSS can do that!

Why separate form from function?

There are two main reasons for separating your form/formatting (CSS) from your functional content/structure (HTML):

1. You can apply the same formatting to several HTML elements without rewriting code (e.g. `style="color:red"`) over and over
2. You can apply similar appearance and formatting to several HTML pages from a single CSS file

Inline styling with HTML is a less awesome way to style your website for these reasons.

There are two ways to put CSS in one place.

1. The first is to put your CSS between `<style>` `</style>` tags, right in the same file as your HTML. These `<style>` tags go inside the `<head>``</head>` of your webpage
2. Write your CSS in a totally separate file and use a `<link>` tag within the `<head>``</head>` of your webpage.

<Link> Tag Example:

```
<link type='text/css'
rel='stylesheet'
href='stylesheet.css'>
```

```
<!-- The Heading Tag -->
<h1>Heading 1 is the
largest heading</h1>
<h6>Heading 6 is the
smallest heading</h6>

<!-- The Strong (Bold) Tag
-->
<strong>This is a bold
(a.k.a. "strong")
tag.</strong>

<!-- The Emphasis (Italics)
Tag -->
<em>This is a emphasis
tag.</em>

<!-- The Underline Tag -->
<u>This is an underline
tag.</u>

<!-- The Break (NewLine)
Tag -->
<p> A "br" tag means break
or newline. </p>

<!-- The HyperLink Tag -->
<!-- "href" is an example
of an ATTRIBUTE of a tag -->
<p> This is an example of a
hyperlink: <a
href="https://google.com">Goo
gle</a></p>

<!-- The Image Tag -->
<!-- "src" is an example of
an ATTRIBUTE of a tag -->


<!-- The Image as a
HyperLink Tag -->
<p> This is an example of
using an image as a link:
<a
href="https://google.com"><im
g
src="http://www.designboom.co
m
```

```
/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/google_logo_03-818x600.jpg"/></a></p>
```

```
<!-- The Unordered (Bullet) List Tag -->
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<!-- The <li></li> tag encapsulates each element of a list -->
```

```
<li>Favorite Boys' Names
```

```
<!-- The Ordered (Numbered) List Tag -->
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Kenn</li>
```

```
<li>Kali</li>
```

```
<li>BFan</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</li>
```

```
<li>Favorite Girls' Names
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Kuvira</li>
```

```
<li>Elena</li>
```

```
<li>Jhene</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<!-- This ends the HTML
document. -->
</html>
```

An Example HTML Program

How-To: Tables -
https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-f8mcL/1/5?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b

How-To: Divs -
https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-f8mcL/2/2?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b

How-To: Spans -
https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-f8mcL/2/5?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b

Useful Attributes:

Attribute	Applicable Tags
style="font-size: 20px"	<p>, <h1-h6>,
style="color:blue"	<p>, <h1-h6>,
style="font-family:Arial"	<p>, <h1-h6>,
style="background-color: red"	<body>
style="text-align: left, center, right"	<p>, <h1-h6>,